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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Polish Naval Officers' School at Gdynia	DATE DISTR.	28 July 1954
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Location of the Naval Officers' School at Gdynia:

1. The building complex located at the main entrance of the naval base was used as a naval officers' school. The school building and the students' barracks were located in buildings three stories high. There was a field between these buildings. There were also quarters for the Polish and Russian officers attached to the school, and in some cases for their families as well. Additional officers' quarters and an officers' recreation building were in the western block of the complex.
2. Two buildings northeast of the school complex were equipped as work rooms for students at the officers' school. In these buildings, they received practical training in servicing instruments used for navigation, including reckoning devices, sounding leads, etc., as well as in knots and splices, electrical apparatuses, direction finders, etc.

The Officers' School:

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3.

The commandant of this school was Commander (Kommendor) Mironov. (fnu). Second in command was the Polish Lieutenant (jg) Porucznik. (fnu). The course was open only to graduates of the maritime school. They were appointed as seamen. on completion of the course they were to be given the rank of "chorazy," the approximate equivalent of warrant officer.

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4. Lectures were given between 0800 and 1700 hours on weekdays and from 0800 to 1200 hours on Saturdays. The lectures were 45 minutes long and there was a 15-minute break between classes. The noon break lasted from 1200 to 1300 hours. Evenings were devoted to individual study. Students were free on Saturday afternoons and on Sundays, although they might have to stand watches.
5. Theoretical courses included:
- a. Navigation: This course included determination of positions at sea, laying out courses, etc.
 - b. Naval Gunnery: This course included study of all kinds of naval armament, including torpedo tubes.
 - c. Underwater Attack and Defensive Measures: This course included all underwater attack and defensive measures used in combatting the enemy at sea.
 - d. Signaling: This included the sending and receiving of signals by International Morse code and the international code flags and pennants, as used in the international signal book.
 - e. Seamanship: The "seamanship" course treated the handling and maneuvering of ships under all circumstances and with the help of mechanical aids.
 - f. Mechanics: This subject covered the manner in which a ship must be ballasted or loaded in relation to gravitational forces; calculations on the displacement of objects under the influence of one or more forces, etc.
 - g. Ship Maintenance: No clarification given by Informant.
 - h. Electro-Mechanics: This included the theory of the various electro-measuring instruments used in navigation, as well as possible errors and the corrective techniques to be applied.
 - i. Steam and Motor Engines: In this context, the operation of steam and internal combustion as well as auxiliary engines was handled in general terms.
 - j. Politics: The following subjects, among others, were covered: History of Poland and Russia; Communist Doctrine; Important Communist Figures in History; The Differences between the Western and the People's Democracies; Justified and Unjustified Warfare; Communist Peace Policy; and Stalinist Strategy and War Tactics.
6. The above-mentioned subjects were taught by the following instructors:
- a. Subjects a, f, and g were taught by Lieutenant (jg) Szpitun; He is Polish by nationality [redacted] After two classes, subject f was also taught by another Lieutenant (jg). Informant did not remember his name, but he was Polish, [redacted]

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7. Some practical training was offered in the operation of mine layers and mine sweepers, in both sweeping and laying of mines. Informant participated in only one gunnery drill. This was carried out with a portable cannon with a caliber of about 6 centimeters. Informant does not know the make of the gun. In addition he practiced with a Russian anti-aircraft gun several times. The name of this gun is unknown to him. The gun has a caliber of 45 mm. Finally, he also practiced with an American Colt anti-aircraft gun with a caliber of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.¹ He also participated in drills. This, however, was limited to a few hours and consisted primarily of saluting and several related drilling motions.

Comment: As far as can be determined, the Colt Firearms Company has never produced a 12.5 mm AA gun. The only guns of approximate caliber now in use are the Italian "Breda," the Japanese "Browning," and a Russian AA gun; all of caliber 12.7 mm. Possibly Informant meant one of these, probably the Russian model.

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